(XXXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1957.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1784.

LISBON, *March* 9.

A SHIP arrived here last week from Rio-Janeiro, hath brought to a merchant in this city a letter written on board a French merchant ship from Bourdeaux, which was on the Gold coast, near the kingdom of Juda. This letter advises, that a considerable revolt had arisen among the negroes; that all commerce was suspended on the coast; that upwards of 40 ships there, among which were several Dutch, French, Imperial, and especially Portuguese, had altogether experienced the same fate, and must doubtless return with much loss, having been able to get but very few negroes on board, and have moreover been obliged to throw the tobacco into the sea, for fear of a contagion.

March 20. The storms we had on our coast, about the end of January and the beginning of February, have been felt with equal violence in the island of Madeira; the sea threatened to overflow the city. Some houses in the village of St. Paul were blown down, and it is computed that thirty persons perished under the ruins.

PARIS, *April* 11. M. de Suffrein has received a brevet of a pension of 50,000 livres. His majesty having been informed of the good conduct of the officers who served under the deliverer of India, who have merited rewards, hath signed the list in their favour, which was presented to him by M. de Suffrein.

April 15. Two ships of the line are ordered to be equipped in each of the three ports, at Brest, Rochfort, and Toulon, and, to join these, four frigates and three other vessels are to be fitted out. This armament, under the command of M. de Barras de Laurent, is to join the Spanish fleet, in order to drive the Algerine corsairs from the Mediterranean, or compel them, in navigating that sea, to observe a due respect to the laws of nations.

HAGUE, *April* 19. M. Gockinga, captain of a regiment of Papst, arrived here on Thursday last, in 14 hours, from Lillo, bringing advice to the states, that 2200 Austrian troops had appeared before Lillo and Lieskensbock, and that a more numerous corps was in march. The states general assembled extraordinary, as well as their noble and grand mightinesses the council of state; a second assembly took place in the evening, from six till half past nine, at which his serene highness was also present.

April 21. Wednesday the 9th instant, the states general came to a number of resolutions, tending to remove every difficulty in the way of a perfect accommodation of differences with the court of Vienna, and expressive of the highest respect and most profound esteem towards his imperial majesty.

LONDON, *April* 12.

A balloon is at present constructing at Brussels, on an aerial voyage to London, which will be so formed, as to escape every accident of failure that has yet happened. It is to be filled with inflammable air, and to carry up four persons; the size not so enormous as some others, but furnished with sails and a rudder of taffety. Every sort of provision is to be made, and stores laid in, against any accidents; also means prepared to remedy slight rents. The duke d'Arembergh is at the expence of it, under the direction of the abbe Mann, an English resident at Dixmuyd. The duke will mount in it, with the abbe and two other philosophers.

April 14. A remarkable instance of integrity and attachment in low life, happened at the contested election at Lynn, in 1776, between Sir John Turner and Mr. Molyneux; when a journeyman baker had 150 guineas laid on a table by one of the friends of the former for his vote, which he refused with disdain. At the late contest, he was applied to by a friend for his vote—"You see (said the honest fellow) I am not the worse for refusing the bribe; I have lived here in London ten years with one master; he is lately dead, and left me his business; I reflect with pleasure that I was not to be bought; I will now go and support the same man I did formerly." He kept his word, and a few days since went from London to Lynn at his own expence, and voted for Mr. Molyneux.

An air balloon is making at Nantes, in France, upon an entire new plan; it is made of the membrane of an animal, a new discovery and a secret, and is to be filled with gaz never yet used or made. Two experiments have been made with small ones, which have answered infinitely beyond expectation. Four men, besides the inventor, are to go up with provisions for a fortnight's voyage. It is remarkable, that this person has found out a means for preventing the least escape of the air, or change of it.

April 19. The whole naval peace establishment is at length fixed to 26 ships of the line (third and fourth rates) eight ships of 50 guns, 43 frigates, and 137 sloops and cutters; in all 200 sail of ships in commission, and which are to be distributed on the following services:

Guard ships at home, 21 sail of the line; 6 at Portsmouth, 6 at Plymouth, 7 at Chatham, and 2 at Sheerness.

Home cruisers in the British and Irish channel, Scotch station, and North Seas; one of 50 guns, 27 frigates, and 62 sloops and cutters.

Gibraltar, and in the Mediterranean; one ship of the line (64 guns, now equipping for that station, but not yet sailed), 2 of 50 guns, 6 frigates, and 4 sloops.

Coast of Africa; one ship of 50 guns, 2 frigate, and 4 sloops.

American station; at Halifax, Quebec, and Newfoundland, 2 ships of 50 guns, 4 frigates, and 35 sloops or cutters.

Jamaica; one of 50 guns, 7 frigates, and 8 sloops.

Leeward islands; one of 50 guns, 5 frigates, and 12 sloops.

East Indies; four ships of the line, 1 of 50 guns, 4 frigates, and 4 sloops.

Last saturday's gazette contains his majesty's order in council, that there shall be the same drawbacks, exemptions, and bounties, on merchandises and goods exported from Great-Britain into the territories of the United States of America, or any of them, as are or may be allowed by law, upon the exportation of the like goods or merchandise, to any of the islands, plantations, or colonies, belonging to the crown of Great-Britain in America.

April 20. Lord North and his family are preparing to embark for the continent. The ostensible reason given is, that his lordship wishes to be secluded for a few weeks previous to the meeting of the new parliament. Lord North is not the only minister of this country who hath found it necessary to experience the salubrity of foreign air.

From the elections which have already taken place, there is at this moment a majority of 108 members in favour of the ministry.

It is a very singular fact, that the French ambassador, at the commencement of the Westminster election, laid particular injunctions on his different tradesmen to vote for Mr. Fox.

April 24. The present is certainly the spring tide of success with Johnny Wilkes. Dr. Wilson of Bath has left him £. 20,000 legacy; his late much beloved wife has bequeathed him the full enjoyment of her jointure during his life; he is re-elected member for Middlesex, and by a coalition the most honourable is now become a welcome visitor at the palace royal!

The present situation of this country with America, is one of the most critical circumstances in our commercial connections. If the trade is left to find its course according to the navigation act, which is lord Sheffield's plan, we have nothing to fear; but if we relax that act, and permit an intercourse between the United States and our West-Indies, we shall see the entire extinction of that naval support, which those islands have yet been of to this kingdom.

The loan will be privately settled, and be ready to be laid before parliament as soon as it meets. The sum to be borrowed is seven or eight millions; besides which, ten millions of navy bills will be converted into stock, and three millions more exchequer bills issued out.

April 27. The Success, captain J. Harris, bound for Whitehaven and Liverpool, left Kappahannock river, Virginia, the 4th of January, and in eleven days had run half her distance, when she met with very hard weather, and strong gales from the N. E. to the S. E. which continued for many days. On the 29th of February, being then lying-to, in latitude 51, on the edge of soundings, in a violent storm, both her masts were carried away; the foremast close by the board, and the mainmast 13 feet above the deck. The danger she was thrown into by this accident was rendered still greater, by her remaining three hours entangled with the wreck. It was at length cleared away, but the storm continued so violent, that they were not able to rig the jib-boom, to serve as a jury-foremast, till the 4th of March. On the 9th, they rigged a spare topmast, to supply the place of a mainmast, and in this condition they were tossed about (having twice made the Irish land but were blown off) till the 31st of March, when they fell in with his majesty's frigate Venus, captain Hudson, who took them in tow, and on the same day carried them safe into Loughswilly, in Ireland. The conduct of captain Hudson, his officers and crew, on this occasion, was such as does them honour, and entitles them to a public acknowledgment. The Success, notwithstanding this tempestuous passage, kept very tight, and allowing for the fatigue which must necessarily have attended it, the crew were all well on the 2d instant, when the letter containing this information was written. The vessel is chiefly laden with tobacco, and it is expected will be nearly refitted at this time.

The duke of Dorset is not come over from Paris on his own private affairs; on the contrary, his return to this kingdom so soon is from some discoveries which have been made of the truth of a report some time since in circulation, that there had been unnatural correspondences between some well known characters and the enemies of Great-Britain.

A letter from Leghorn says, that the Mediterranean still swarms with piratical vessels, which greatly obstruct the Levant trade, and that the states of Barbary are sending out more; they are full of men, and carry very heavy metal.

Some dispatches are received by government from the coast of Africa, by a ship arrived at Falmouth. Matters are by no means settled in that quarter. The French do not seem satisfied, though they are in possession of Goree island, the river Senegal, forts Louis, Arguin, Galam, Porterrie, Podore, and Angola, according to lord Shelburne's treaty of peace. The Dutch are very uneasy. They have a strong squadron on the coast, and they leave no matter untried that can puzzle the British trade. Complaints are already come home on this head; some reform must therefore speedily take place, or that valuable branch of trade will be entirly lost.

April 28. Europe begins again to stand still to gaze at Great-Britain, and her remaining connections and dependences; to see what turn things will take in Ireland, and what part we shall take in the affairs of that perturbed kingdom, half dependent and half independent on England.

May 1. An express arrived at eight o'clock yesterday evening from Ireland, of an alarming nature. The volunteers will not permit the liberty of the press to be destroyed. The duke presses an immediate recal.

Advices from Paris mention, that they have, by means of a Dutch ship from the Cape of Good Hope, received the disagreeable intelligence of the loss of la Severe, of 74, and la Bizarre, of 64, two ships of the squadron from the East Indies that were returning to Europe. The Bizarre was lost on the rocks, and out of 670 men, only 89 were saved. La Severe, of 74, drove out of Table Bay to sea, and is said to have foundered, at which time she had near 900 souls on board, who are all supposed to have perished. La Neriade, a frigate of 36 guns, was dismasted in the same storm, but rode it out with four anchors a-head. These accounts mention the Cumberland man of war being on shore, but afterwards got off. M. Bussi was expected from Ceylon in the Illustri, of 74 guns, with six other ships of the line, to arrive at the Cape in March, where they would continue as long as they could with safety to avoid the monsoons.

A letter from Cadiz, by the Dutch mail, says, that Don Louis Cordova is arrived there from Madrid, being appointed to have the second command of the fleet that is to sail against Algiers. The ships are now ready for sea, but only wait till the French from Brest and Toulon arrive there to join them. The same letters say, that this will be the most powerful fleet that ever sailed from that port on the like occasion.

May 3. Our commerce with America, which since its revival, has extended through every one of the thirteen provinces, and to a much greater value than could have been so soon expected, has hitherto been so settled, that the proportions of ready money and credit, given for the goods exported from England, have been about half and half.

Extract of a letter from Greenock, April 14.

"There are seven American ships now at Port Glasgow, two of which are from South-Carolina, with rice, whose cargoes sell well, as that article is scarce in Scotland; they being the first ships from thence that have arrived in this part of the kingdom: the others are all tobacco ships, which has lowered the price of that article considerably."

The last foreign mail brought the important news of a revolution in one of the northern kingdoms, which, when confirmed, will be very advantageous to this realm. Too untimely injured innocence will then shine —O fair Matilda, yet much lamented!

We are informed, from undoubted authority, that the noblemen, gentlemen, and ladies, in the intereft of Mr. Fox, have appointed a committee to enquire into the cases of such tradesmen as have suffered from the oppression of the court party, many of whom have been formally acquainted, that in consequence of their having voted in the present election contrary to the wishes of their employers, they are in future to be deprived of their custom. This committee is to prepare a list of such persons, for the noblemen, gentlemen and ladies above mentioned, who have entered into a most laudable association to employ those only, in their several trades, in lieu of such as have basely betrayed their country, by sacrificing their franchises to the undue influence of the court, or of those who have not dared manfully to stand forth at the risk of their interest, and have endeavoured to screen themselves from all danger, by a pitiful neutrality.

May 4. Many people are of opinion, that the fitting out the French men of war to join the Spanish squadron intended to bombard Algiers, is merely a pretence, those ships being intended for another quarter.

The Peggy, from Virginia to Ireland, with tobacco, is lost near Corke. The crew were saved by their boats.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated April 27.

"It is said, that an express arrived here yesterday with the news of a revolution in Denmark; but the letters by the post do not mention particulars. The report is, that the king is dethroned, and his son proclaimed in his stead; and his mother-in law (the queen dowager) and her son put in confinement."

May 5. An express arrived yesterday morning from Dublin which brought an account that the tumults in that city are now suppressed.

Captain Sutton has brought an action in the court of King's Bench, against commodore Johnstone, for the extraordinary treatment he received at the hands of his late commander in chief; laying his damages at £.40,000. This interesting cause is expected to be tried the first sitting after the present term.

The reports that prevail of the revolution in Denmark, are undoubtedly founded upon the best authority. The character of the monarch is despised by his subjects who have long wanted to throw off their allegiance. His morals are depraved in the extreme, and his abilities of the lowest kind in the estimation of that country, and the treatment which an unfortunate queen received some years ago, excited a resentment against the authors of it; which, though silent, has not expired, and has had no small part in the commotion

which agitate the people. The king has been compelled to ſubſcribe an inſtrument, by which he ſurrenders the government of the ſtate to his ſon, who is but 16 years of age, and it is ſaid that he intends to retire, without any views of recovering his ſovereignty.

Letters from Aleppo mention, that a large body of Arabians had, in the month of January laſt, landed on the iſland of Karoe, in the Perſian gulph, and plundered the Dutch inhabitants of property to the amount of 35,000 pagodas. A pagoda is worth about nine ſhillings ſterling.

On the 28th of April laſt, the lords of the admiralty, and gentlemen belonging to the arts and ſciences in London, were very happy in ſeeing that day, what they never expected to ſee, which was the perpetual motion: alſo to know how to make a true reckoning, by throwing the log-line, particularly at night; alſo of knowing how a watch gains or loſes time from the ſun, if no obſervation can be taken; and to find out the North and South Pole at ſea, without the help of ſun, moon, ſtars or compaſs; and of knowing the cauſe of the variation in different latitudes.—All thoſe various, new, and uſeful diſcoveries, the above gentlemen have ſeen that day, by that divine and moral philoſopher, Dr. Katterſelto, at No. 24, Picradilly. More than £. 3000 have been ſpent on that perpetual motion theſe three years, before it was finiſhed; and as Katterſelto wiſhes that his name, as well as his merit, may be remembered for theſe hundred years to come, in this kingdom, he will therefore, for a few days, ſhew to the public at large, the above new experiments, as well as the perpetual motion, which will be carried to Peterſburgh in a ſhort time.

May 6. A correſpondent on whoſe veracity we may rely informs, that he has ſeen a letter received from India, the particulars of which will be ſoon made public: all he can ſay at preſent is, that it brings news good in a high degree, and that Mr. Haſtings has made ſuch reforms, and put matters into ſo good a train, that had the man of the people carried his point, we ſhould have been all aſloat again in that corner of the globe.

By a private letter from French Flanders, we have the following ſingular yet true circumſtance: In a monaſtery near Ailworth, a monk, being tired of his confinement, endeavoured to get releaſed, but finding he could not, was exaſperated to ſuch a degree as to threaten to burn that place down, of which the prior being informed, confined him in a cell, which was ſo ſmall that he could ſcarcely lie down or turn himſelf round, where he was fed on bread and water for the ſpace of 36 years, and when he grew weak and ſick, they took him out and adminiſtered nouriſhment and cordials until he was recovered, when he was ſent back again to his former habitation. A lady who lived near, happened to hear the groans of ſome human being, upon which ſhe ſent to the monaſtery, and enquired into the reaſon, and was told the above: then ſhe interceded for his releaſment, but the relentleſs father would not comply, upon which ſhe ſent to the parliament at Paris, repreſenting his caſe, who ſent an order for his being releaſed. When he was almoſt gone, on being aſked how long he had been confined, he replied, an hundred years; they ſhewed him an almanack, and aſked him, if he could explain it? which he did; by which and ſeveral queſtions aſked him, it was calculated that he had been confined in that dark dungeon as long as the aforementioned time.

SALISBURY, *April* 19. On Tueſday laſt Mr. South, of Boſſington, Hants, in a proof experiment of his new invented machine for taking ſhips off the ground, raiſed two heavy garden rolling-ſtones from the bottom of the river, and at the ſame time, with the ſame power (though a diminutive model only) lifted a large boat filled with flint and men two feet out of the water, and floated her with her bottom at that height above the ſurface, whilſt the rolling-ſtones were ſwimming beneath.

DUBLIN, *April* 24. It is with infinite pleaſure we find the reſolution of ſome of the volunteer corps to inſtruct every perſon who pleaſes to attend parade, in the uſe of arms, has had the beſt effect poſſible; numbers every evening take this method of learning the military exercite. Surrounded by mercenary troops—the liberty of the preſs reſtrained—and the deſire of the nation fruſtrated—are matters which cannot eſcape our notice, and call upon every man who values liberty to be able to defend it. It ſoon muſt be determined, whether Hibernia is an independent kingdom, or whether Iriſhmen are ever to remain the ſlaves to Britiſh power, and dupes to Engliſh intereſts.

BELFAST, *April* 27. On the 22d inſtant, the ſhip Hope, of New-York, with flax-ſeed, from Sandy-hook, dragged her anchors in the pool of Garmoyle, in this bay, and was ſtranded; on the 23d ſprang a leak, filled with water, and damaged part of her cargo.

By letters from America, it ſeems probable, that not leſs than 30,000 hogſheads of flax-ſeed will be about the export this year, from that country to Ireland. The whole quantity alleged by ſome to be the conſumption of Ireland, is not more than this export from America alone.

There are no leſs than ſix braſs field-pieces, ſix pounders, the property of the corps of this town, of as good a caſt as any in the kingdom. The companies are now about to mount another pair, beſides thoſe already on carriages.

The volunteer recruiting ſervice is again reviving in this place and neighbourhood. In ſeveral parts the liberal inhabitants are opening ſubſcriptions for the purchaſe of arms for numbers of ſtout fellows in the country, who are willing, though unable to purchaſe for themſelves. The prevalent idea is, that new corps ſhould be formed in almoſt every part of the kingdom, to be well armed and diſciplined, without incurring the expence of uniforms, by which ſalutary meaſure it is not an exaggerated ſuppoſition, that ten thouſand men might be added to the northern army, and twenty-five thouſand to the national force.

NEW-YORK, *July* 1.

Yeſterday arrived in this harbour, the ſloop Harriot, captain Munro, from the Cape of Good Hope, in 65 days; owner, Iſaac Sears, Eſq; merchant in this city: as yet we have not been able to learn any news by this veſſel, nor any ſpecial occurrences in this remarkable ſhort voyage.

The Governor Harriſon, Williamſon, from London for Virginia, is put into Madeira.

Friday arrived the packet Halifax, captain Boulderſon, in 46 days from Falmouth. And,

On Saturday the ſhip Holker, Grave, from Cadiz.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 1.

The brig Patty, captain Pool, bound from Jamaica for this port, ran aſhore on the Grand Commanders. The veſſel is loſt, but the people and part of the cargo are ſaved.

The Mary-Anne, Bulfinch, for Virginia, and Roman Emperor, Coward, for South-Carolina, ſailed from England the beginning of May.

The Hero, Cowell, is arrived at Amſterdam; Anne and Mary, Hoen, at Cadiz; and Mary Anne, Banks, at Liverpool; all from Charleſton.

July 3. Thurſday laſt the ſhip Pigou, captain Sutton, arrived here from London, which ſhe left the beginning of May.

Letters from Quebec mention, that flour has been lately very dear in the whole province of Canada, owing to the ſcarcity of mills (there being only two in the whole country); and that the inhabitants had drawn up a memorial, entreating government to allow a ſmall bounty, for a limited time, in the making wheat into flour.

July 6. A London paper of April 28 ſays, "The cargo of the Sophie man of war, from Liſbon, arrived in the Downs, is valued at upwards of £. 400,000 ſterling in ſpecie. She is ordered up to Woolwich, where waggons will be ſent to bring it to town."

The above frigate ſailed from New-York in January laſt, and put into Liſbon in diſtreſs. Her valuable freight was ſhipped by merchants of that city.

Extract of a letter from captain All, of the ſhip Prince of Leige, belonging to this port, containing ſome particulars of his diſtreſs and misfortune which happened juſt after his leaving the Britiſh channel, dated Fyal, April 3.

"When I had the pleaſure of taking leave of you at Graveſend, I little expected to have addreſſed you from hence, or to have met with the misfortune which has obliged me, for the preſervation of our lives, our ſhip and cargo, to take ſhelter in this iſland. The 1ſt. day of March laſt I paſſed through the Downs with fine weather, and a moderate breeze of wind at N.W. I continued working down the channel with variable winds, until the 4th, when I thought myſelf as low as the Lizard. At this time our ſhip was as ſtaunch and as tight as moſt ſhips. We ſtood out to ſea, and continued making the beſt of our way to the weſtward, with contrary, and ſometimes ſtrong gales of wind from the S. and S. W. quarters, until the 7th, when, by the roughneſs of the weather, we were obliged to pump every two hours. Until the 16th and 17th we were attended with a variety of winds and weather, blowing frequently very ſtrong gales, ſo as to oblige us often to cloſe reef our top-ſails, hand them, and reef our mainſail. At midnight, between thoſe days, it blew a violent gale of wind, ſo that we were obliged to hand our mainſail, and in two hours afterwards was ſurpriſed at finding the ſhip had ſprung aleak, ſo that both our pumps would only keep her free. In the morning at 10 o'clock, not being able to diſcover the leak, I bore away to the ſouthward for eaſier weather, reckoning myſelf as far down to the weſtward as the Azore iſlands, and about 100 leagues N. of Fyal, which place I determined, if poſſible, to reach, not being able to carry a great deal of ſail, for fear of increaſing our danger. On the 22d we got into the road, our people being conſtantly employed with exceſſive labouring at the pumps. I ſhould have told you that on the 19th, breaking up the fore peak to get at ſome porter and cheeſe to refreſh the men under their fatigue, we diſcovered that a great deal of water came in at the boxes, we cut away ſome of the ceiling planks, but could do no ſervice there, it being only at the ſeams that ſhe made water in this part, the principal leak being far more conſiderable, and in ſome other place. I immediately, on my coming to an anchor, went on ſhore and got a number of men to aſſiſt in pumping, the leak being ſo conſiderable as to employ ſixteen of them to keep her free. She makes ſix inches of water every two and a half minutes."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Belfaſt (in Ireland) to his friend in this city, dated April 27.

"You ſeem to be in poſſeſſion of an idea on the continent, that Ireland is about to do herſelf juſtice: It is, I now ſeriouſly think, well founded; unleſs the Britiſh abjure *in toto* their uſurped influence over the councils of this kingdom (as they have lately been obliged to do regarding our trade and legiſlation) meaſures the moſt deciſive may be expected to be adopted by the people this ſummer. Much miſchief, 'tis certain, might be prevented, had we a virtuous independent parliament, independent I mean of Britiſh influence. But the ariſtocracy is ſtill ſo powerful, that I am pretty certain nothing ſhort of a complete revolution can accompliſh the purpoſe of the people. The reform of repreſentation is what the nation will perſevere in: the preſent houſes of parliament will never gratify the people by voting it, as thereby they would vote their own damnation; therefore it is that I think a revolution at no great diſtance; and take this along with you, however, that we have ſtrong ſupport in the matter of reform from powerful parties in England and Scotland, who now look to the reſult of our efforts as a model for their proceedings. They expect much from the eſtabliſhment of young Pitt at the helm of Britain; but fear in that particular they will be deceived, as it is a leading feature in all miniſters to ſupport their intereſt by graſping all the power poſſible. The overthrow of the damnable coalition, however, was a capital ſtroke, and our old governor, lord Temple, has the ſole merit of it.

"A moſt dangerous act is paſſed a few days ago by our den of thieves for infringing the liberty of the preſs; and tyrannical proſecutions are commenced againſt a ſpirited printer in Dublin, whom I ſuppoſe you know; Matt. Carey: he lately conducted the old Freeman's Journal, but quit it to print and publiſh the Volunteers Journal. He will be ſupported by the kingdom, as will every printer who has ſpirit enough to reſiſt the innovation act. I believe the bayonetting would have actually been begun, had not the commons on the laſt reading altered the bill materially. The city of Dublin never diſplayed half the ſpirit it has done within this month paſt, and do now think the capital will lead the kingdom, begin when we will."

RICHMOND, *June* 19.

The hiſtories of the moſt eminent empires cannot produce more flattering or greater inſtances of the genious of a people proud to cultivate the arts and elegances of polite refinement in the infancy of its natural exiſtence, that is, in a ſtate of freedom, than in the United States of America.

Among the various exertions that legiſlative wiſdom, and well directed policy pervading the whole for the permanent eſtabliſhment of general good, and national grandeur, we are happy to find that the conveniences of a MEDICINAL BATH, ſupported on a plan of propriety and decorum, has engaged the attention of the public. Popular reſpect will determine whether this plan can have for its baſis the uſes of ſimilar ſprings in Europe.

In Berkeley county, five bathing houſes with adjacent dreſſing rooms are already completed; an Aſſembly room and Theatre are alſo conſtructed for the innocent and rational amuſements of the polite who may aſſemble there.

The American company of comedians it is expected will open there, under the direction of Mr. Ryan, on the 15th of July, and to continue till the 1ſt of September, and it is ſuppoſed they will prove ſo acceptable to the bath, as to encourage the proprietor to renew his viſits yearly.

"The muſes follow freedom," ſaid SOCRATES from Greece and Rome they certainly fled when thoſe mighty empires fell. Let us hail therefore their reſidence in America.

July 3. The honourable Samuel Hardy, John Francis Mercer, James Monroe, Richard Henry Lee, and William Grayſon, Eſquires, are elected to repreſent this commonwealth in congreſs for one year, from the firſt Monday in November next; the two laſt are in the room of Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq; appointed by congreſs a miniſter to negotiate commercial treaties in Europe, and of Arthur Lee, Eſq; appointed by the ſame authority a commiſſioner to negotiate Indian treaties.

A late Charleſton paper mentions, that not long ſince, a party of TORIES, to the number of twelve, who had been very active while the Britiſh forces were in poſſeſſion of that ſtate, and who had returned to their plantations on Fiſhing Creek, were viſited by their old neighbours, who were unfortunate enough to be of the rebel ſide. The rebels acquainted them that they were obnoxious to thoſe whom they had plundered and burnt out of houſe and home, and told them that it was the voice of the people that they ſhould depart in twenty days with their property. The tories giving deaf ear to the ſummons, remained at home twenty three days, when they were again viſited by the whigs who killed eight for an example, and let the other four eſcape to tell the news to their brother tories.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 15.

The general aſſembly of North-Carolina, at their laſt ſeſſion, paſſed the following acts:

An act veſting a power in the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, to levy a duty on foreign merchandiſe for the uſe of the United States.

An act for levying a tax for the purpoſes therein mentioned, and for inveſting the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, with a power to collect the ſame. N. B. This tax is for raiſing the ſum of 100,006 dollars, their quota of the 1,500 000 dollars, to be raiſed by the ſtates over and above the 5 per cent. duty, for the payment of the intereſt on the national debt.

An act ceding to the Congreſs of the United States certain weſtern lands therein deſcribed, and authoriſing the delegates from this ſtate in Congreſs, to execute a deed or deeds for the ſame.

An act for authoriſing the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, to regulate the trade of this ſtate with foreign nations.

An act veſting certain powers therein mentioned in the United States in Congreſs aſſembled. N. B. This act is to empower Congreſs to make allowances in favour of ſtates, in propoſtioning the debt, which from particular circumſtances of the war appears juſt, without being confined to the rules laid down in the eighth of the articles of confederation, in caſes where the ſame cannot be applied without manifeſt injuſtice.

An act directing the apportionment of delegates agreeable to the recommendation of Congreſs.

An act to empower the delegates of this ſtate in Congreſs to aſſent to a repeal of part of the eighth of the articles of confederation and perpetual union between the United States of America, and to ſubſcribe and ratify the alteration propoſed in the recommendation of Congreſs of the 18th of April, 1783, in place thereof, as part of the ſaid inſtrument of union.

The general aſſembly of the commonwealth of Virginia, at their laſt ſeſſion, paſſed the following acts:

For regulating the appointment of delegates to congreſs.

Authoriſing the delegates repreſenting this ſtate in congreſs, to ſubſcribe and ratify an alteration of the eighth of the articles of the confederation and perpetual union between the Thirteen States of America.

To inveſt the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, with additional powers for a limited time.

Upper-Marlborough, July 8, 1784.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on Thurſday the 12th of Auguſt next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE ſubſcriber's dwelling plantation, within one mile of Upper Marlborough, containing two hundred and ninety ſeven acres, whereon are two dwelling-houſes, a kitchen, and two tobacco-houſes, in tolerable good repair, a fine apple orchard of very latter fruit, with many other fruit-trees of different ſorts; the land is hilly, but plenty of fire-wood and timber, and where it is level is exceeding fertile, and grows very fine tobacco; there are thirty acres of meadow on it, ten of which are now in very fine graſs, and the reſt may be cleared with very little trouble or expence. One half of the money muſt be paid in a ſhort time after the ſale, the other on credit, with bond and good ſecurity.

WILLIAM WHITE.

I Wm. T. Bowie

July 12, 1784.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS will be run for at Annapolis, on Thurſday the 14th of October next, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, belonging to a member of the club. Heats four miles each. Four years old to carry ſeven ſtone, five years old ſeven ſtone twelve pounds, ſix years old eight ſtone ſeven pounds, and aged nine ſtone.

The judges having concluded to ſtart preciſely at eleven o'clock, the gentlemen who run horſes are requeſted to have them ready at the poſt by that hour, as no horſe will on any account be waited for after that time.

The club will meet, agreeable to a reſolution of the laſt meeting, at Mr. Mann's tavern, on the Wedneſday preceding the race, at one o'clock, and the annual ſubſcription of three guineas is to be paid to the ſecretary by the firſt day of October. 1

July 12, 1784.

To be SOLD at public vendue, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, on Tueſday the 24th day of Auguſt next,

THAT beautiful and well improved plantation where the ſubſcriber now lives, lying within one mile of Queen-Anne pariſh chapel, 10 to Queen-Anne, eleven to Bladenſburg, fifteen to Upper-Marlborough, twenty-two to Annapolis, and thirty to Baltimore-town. There are ſeveral good griſt and ſaw mills within a few miles of this plantation; it contains 415¼ acres of good fertile land; there are about 30 acres of good meadow ground, and great part of it may, at a ſmall expence, be put under graſs; the land is about half cleared and under good fences, in complete order for cropping, is divided into four fields, with good ſprings and pleaſant ſtreams of water running through each; great part of the remainder is well timbered and curiouſly preſerved, ſo as to be convenient to every part of the plantation; it is a healthy pleaſant ſituation. The improvements are, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe 32 feet by 18, with a cellar under the whole, a kitchen 18 feet ſquare with brick chimney, a negro quarter 24 feet by 16 with ſtone chimney, a good paled garden, three good tobacco-houſes covered with ſhingles, and have double ground tires; one of them is ſhedded, which makes good ſtables; all three houſes are in good repair; there are two other dwelling-houſes detached from the former; one is 24 feet ſquare with brick chimney, a good paled garden, and ſeveral convenient out-houſes; the other dwelling-houſe is ſmall. Few plantations in the ſtate exceed this for fruit of all kinds both in quality and quantity; of a bearing year, 12,000 gallons of the beſt cider may be made; the fruit-trees of all ſorts are young and thriving. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the plat, view the land and improvements, before the day of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, and may have liberty to put in the ground a fall crop. Poſſeſſion will be given the firſt day of November next, and the terms made known on the day of ſale, by

1 10s 17/6 RICHARD HIGGINS.

July 14, 1784.

To be SOLD by public vendue, on the 21ſt of Auguſt next, at South river ferry, if not diſpoſed of at private ſale,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 215 acres, within two miles of London-town; there is ſome meadow ground on it, an orchard of good fruit-trees, a dwelling-houſe and kitchen, and ſome other improvements; a navigable water within a mile, and plenty of fiſh, crabs, oyſters, and wild-fowl; fine ſpring water, and the place healthy. It is ſubject to a dower of one third of the intereſt upon the ſale. Whoever inclines to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber at Annapolis.

1 10s 7/6 STEPHEN MOORE.

Mount Induſtry, July 5, 1784.

On Tueſday the 27th of this inſtant will be offered for ſale, on the premiſes, if fair, if not the firſt fair day,

THAT valuable ſeat of land, late the property of Mr. Henry Williamſon, containing by eſtimation four hundred acres. This land is of the firſt quality, about one half of which is covered with wood, and abounds with excellent timber; the improvements are very valuable, and it has every convenience; and as it is expected the perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the land before the day of ſale, it renders a full detail unneceſſary. The payments will be as eaſy as poſſible, which will be made known on the day of ſale. An indiſputable title will be given, and poſſeſſion to take place in November.

1 CHARLES WILLIAMSON,

T. Wright June 17, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, to raiſe money for the purpoſe of building a court-houſe and gaol for Caroline county, at the place commonly called and known by the name of Pig-point, in the county aforeſaid. 1

George-town, Montgomery county, July 5, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends preferring a petition to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to confirm his title to lot No. 61, in George-town, Potowmack river.

1 10s 15/ CHARLES BRATTY.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the poſt-office, Annapolis, which if not taken up before the fifth day of October next, will be returned to the general poſt-office as dead letters.

ZACHARIAH AALNUTT, Calvert county; James Ayres, Queen-Anne's county.

Hon. James Brice, Edmund Brice, Shearjaſhub Bourne, lieut. John Brevitt (2), John Bullin, Annapolis; Fielder Bowie (2), Thomas Barry (2), Prince-George's county; Dr. James Gloſter Brehan, Mrs. Major, at R. Boarman's, St. Mary's county; rev. Richard Brown, Charles county; John M. Bayard, Frederick-town; Thomas Blake, John Bolton, Cheſter-town; John Brown, Queen-Anne's county.

Hon. Samuel Chaſe, Monſ. Francois Caſeau, Annapolis; John Craggs (2), London-town; Daniel Carroll, Rock-creek; Charles Crookſhanks, Oxford; Thomas Contee (2), Nottingham; Robert Cockerton, Cheſter-town; John Chaires, Queen-Anne's county; Charles Chilton, St. Mary's county; Pearſon Chapman, Pomunkey; Thomas Crackell, Port-Tobacco.

John and Samuel Davidſon (3), John Davidſon, captain Richard Davis, Joſeph Dowſon, William Dulany, Denis Dulany, Annapolis; Alexander Doyle, Port-Tobacco.

John Eliſhain, Calvert county.

Cornelius Fenton, Annapolis; Arthur Forbes, Cheſter-town; Robert Ferguſon, Port-Tobacco.

Mrs. Graham, Newport; Richard Grave, Kent county; James Gordon, Dorſet county; Thomas Gaſby, David Geddes (2), Major-general Gates, Annapolis; Samuel Gault (2), Port-Tobacco; Benjamin Graves, Somerſet county; Mr. Goff, Frederick-town.

Thomas Bedingfield Hands, Thomas Harwood (3), M. Harriſon, Alexander Hanſon, rev. William Hanna, Annapolis; Mrs. Heſſelius, Primroſe-hill; Joſeph Hopkins, South river; Benjamin Harwood, Thomas Harwood, Lower Marlborough; Robert Harriſon, Cambridge; Ephraim Howard, Linganore; Edward Hall (2), Queen-Anne's county.

Juſtinian Jordan (2), St. Mary's county; William Jameſon (2), Cambridge.

David Kerr, Greenberry's point; James Kent, Queen-Anne's county; Knox and Baillie, Patowmack.

Hon. col. Lloyd, George Lewis, Mrs. Lawrence, Henry Legroſs, Annapolis; capt. James Longmuer (4), Oxford; Richard Lanham, Prince George's county; Henry Le Groſs, Leeds-town; John Lewis, Charles county; Thomas Lawſon, Patowmack; James Lyon, Lower Marlborough.

Bartholomew Munhall, B. Munro, Mr. Mackdonald, Luther Martin, Mercer and Therlkeld, Reuben Meriwether, Annapolis; William M'Bryde, Somerſet county; John R. Magruder, Prince-George's county; Samuel Manſell, Anne-Arandel county; William Muir, Clement's bay; Midford and Jones, Kent county; William Makeny, Newtown, Cheſter; James M'Cabe, Queen-Anne's county; James M'Keever, Clement's bay; Jonathan Morgan, Calvert county, rev. Walter M'Gowan, Maryland; Hugh M'Bryde (2), Dorcheſter county; Hugh M'Culloch, Cambridge; Samuel M'Lane, Patuxent; Edward Markland, Oxford.

Major William North, Annapolis; Matthew Noiſe, Bridge-town, Kent county; Nicholſon and Kennedy, Cheſtertown; Edward Nicholls, Talbot county.

Benjamin Oden, Prince-George's county; Patrick O'Conner, Annapolis; Stephen Ormſby, Leonard-town.

Capt. John Pitt, capt. William Parſons, Annapolis; Charles Pye, Port-Tobacco; Edward Parkenſon, Choptank river.

Francis Rawlings, Head of South river; John Rogers, Abſalom Ridley, Miſs Roſe, Annapolis; rev. John Roſs, Worceſter county; major Alexander Roxburgh, Somerſet county; Edward Reynolds, Calvert county; Thomas Reynolds, Queen-Anne; col. Richardſon, Caroline county.

Charles Sewall, John G. V. Seets, Annapolis; John Singleton, Talbot county; major gen. Smallwood (2), Edward Simms, Thomas Stone (2), James Simms, Charles county; Thomas Smyth, merchant, Cheſter; John Stewart (3), Somerſet county; Nicholas Sewell (2), Patuxent; George Squire, Weſt river; William Sharp, Shedden and Sellers (2), Caroline county.

Col. James Tootell, Thomas Thompſon, William Thompſon, Annapolis; James Tucker, Choptank river; William Tilghman, Cheſtertown; Robert Tuite, Queen-Anne's county.

Thomas Williams (2), William Wells, Samuel T. Wright, Annapolis; David Weems, Weſt river; Eleanor Wrightſon, Charles county; Thomas Walker, James Woulds, Talbot county; White and Murray (2), Benedict.

Parker Young, Calvert county.

1 F. GREEN, D. P. M.

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcribers, on Thurſday the 29th of July, 1784, at 11 o'clock, for ready caſh, at the dwelling-houſe of Jacob Welch, near to Mr. Robert Sanders's, on Patuxent river, the following articles, viz.

SIX milch cows, two heifers, two calves, three horſes, three feather-beds and furniture, three pewter diſhes, one dozen pewter plates, five pewter baſons, two iron pots, one cart, and all the plantation uteniils.

2 WILLIAM BROWN, CALEB BURGESS.

To the PUBLIC.

WARM SPRINGS, at BATH, in Berkeley county, Virginia, June 13, 1784.

James Rumſey & Robert Throgmorton,

PROPOSE opening a very commodious BOARDING HOUSE, for the reſidence of ladies and gentlemen, who may honour the BATH, at the ſign of the LIBERTY-POLE and FLAG. Every poſſible attention will be paid, to render the ſituation of thoſe who honour them with their commands, perfectly agreeable. 1 D. Rogan

Newport, Charles county, July 4, 1784.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 22d of June laſt, a negro fellow named JACOB, the property of Miſs Mary Corry; he is a cunning artful fellow, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a yellow complexion, his noſe high, which ſome call roach'd, not flat and broad like moſt of his colour, has a ſcar juſt above his noſe between his eye brows, and another on his cheek occaſioned by the tooth-ach; one of his legs ſwells at times, which cauſes him to complain much, and ſometimes break out into ſores; there is ſomething to be remarked in his gait; as you follow him, you may obſerve his knees and ancles frequently to rub, and the calves of his legs twiſt out; which cauſe them to be wide between them; had on when he went away, a ſhort light brown coat lined or faced with red, an old oſnabrig ſhirt much to pieces, old cotton or linen breeches, old yarn ſtockings, his hat (if any) I cannot deſcribe, as he loſt his own at cards juſt before he went away; I am apt to believe he will change his cloaths, if he can get others at any rate, even by ſtealth, and endeavour to paſs as a free man, which he did in the late war, was taken up and put into Baltimore gaol, where Mr William Corry was obliged to prove him before he could get him; he had broke out of two gaols before that, and has made his brags that he can break out of any gaol. Whoever ſees the ſaid fellow one mile from home, from the date hereof until Chriſtmas next, without a written paſs from me, ſpecifying the time and diſtance he may go, and will take him up and bring him home to me, ſhall receive one dollar beſides what the law allows, if out of the county two dollars, if out of the ſtate three dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by 1 10s 15/ JOHN COOKSEY.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

July 8, 1784.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Bladenſburg, Prince George's county, on the road leading to George-town, on the 6th inſtant, a negro fellow named PHIL, about five feet eight or nine inches high, about forty years old, is a ſlim made fellow, thin viſaged, big about the feet and ankles, and ſome of his fore teeth gone; had on when he went away, a ſtriped country cloth jacket and a ſtriped cotton waiſtcoat without ſleeves, a cotton ſhirt, and a felt hat almoſt new. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow and ſecures him in any gaol ſhall receive the above reward, or if brought home to me the ſame reward and travelling charges, paid by

1 10s 7/6 GARRARD BOARMAN.

Annapolis, July 7, 1784.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN GUNSMITH, to clean and repair a number of arms. Any orderly perſon, qualified for that purpoſe, may meet with good encouragement, and a conſiderable time of employment, by applying to

2 JOHN SHAW.

Charles-town, July 1, 1784

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Charles-town, in Cæcil county, intend to petition the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to empower the commiſſioners of the town to ſell the vacant and forfeited lots, the marſh adjoining, and ſuch part, or the whole, of the public lots on the water, appropriated for public uſes, as they may think moſt conducive to the benefit of the town. Alſo to empower the inhabitants qualified to vote at county elections, to chooſe their commiſſioners annually or triennially. 2

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Saturday evening, the 20th day of March laſt, on his way home from Annapolis, NEGRO CALE, belonging to Mary Hammond, daughter of John Hammond, Eſq; deceaſed; he is about twenty-ſix years of age, well made, bow-legged, of a dingy or rather a copperiſh complexion, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, had his wool growing remarkably thick and low on his forehead; had on when he went away, a coarſe hat bound round with white, a double breaſted brown ſailors jacket, the reſt of his cloaths is uncertain; he has a remarkable dent, or rather hole, in his left cheek, oppoſite his jaw-bone; he is diſcoverable likewiſe, if ſtopped, by other ſingularities, his exceſſive talkativeneſs and ſmoothneſs of tongue. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and ſecures him ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges if brought home, from

6X WILLIAM HAMMOND, adminiſtrator, living on the Head of Severn.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are hereby forewarned from carrying him away, concealing him or harbouring him one hour, at their peril.

Annapolis, June 30, 1784.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, heir at law of Robert Tongue, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of the said deceased, at public vendue, on Saturday the 17th day of July next,

ONE hundred acres of land, in Anne-Arundel county, on Patuxent river, about two miles above Queen-Anne; the land is level and the soil good; on it is an excellent stream of water for a mill seat. The improvements are, two small dwelling-houses, a corn-house, and a good peach orchard. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

3 X JOHNZE TONGUE, heir at law of Robert Tongue, deceased.

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for a law to establish a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco at London-town, on South river, and for the appointment of an inspector to superintend the same. 3

Annapolis, June 30, 1784.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, have been falsely accused of some scandalous report made use of by me against my wife: Therefore, in vindication of her character, I hereby declare, that I believe my said wife Catherine to be an honest and virtuous woman, and that she has in no ways prejudiced or injured me on any account whatever, but that the whole difference that has happened between us, I really believe, was contrived by wicked and mischievous persons.

3 X THOMAS BONNER.

June 8, 1784.

STOLEN from Mr. John Carroll's plantation, near the Head of South river, a sorrel HORSE, blaze face, about thirteen hands and a half high, about ten years old, unshod, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, but the brand forgot, trots and gallops, and is a work horse. Whoever brings him to the subscriber shall be paid five dollars.

3 X THOMAS WARFIELD.

Calvert county, June 1, 1784.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for a law to empower her to open a road from her dwelling house through a corner of the land now occupied by Dr. Barton Tabbs, until it intersects the main road leading from St. Leonard's-creek-town to Prince-Frederick-town, where the court-house of the county aforesaid stands.

4 MARY BOND.

W A N T E D,

As an assistant in a family, where her employment will be very easy,

A SEDATE, careful WOMAN, who understands something of household management. Terms will be made agreeable to a person who answers the above description. Enquire of the printers.

4 X

Prince-George's county, June 16, 1784.

TEN POUNDS REWARD,

For bringing my SADDLE-HORSE to me at Upper-Marlborough.

HE was taken away at Whitsuntide, by some person who I fear never means to return him. He is a dark bay, neither docked nor branded, thirteen hands three inches high, well formed, no white spot or mark of any sort on him; has a very fine long tail, and is remarkably spirited when under the saddle. There were several strolling men who passed through here about that time, some enquiring the road to Alexandria, others to Annapolis; I fear some of them have taken him. Any person bringing him to me at this place, or delivering him to Mr. Samuel Hutcheson at my plantation, shall have the above reward. 4 W. SPRIGG BOWIE.

In pursuance of an act of assembly passed last session, will be sold, at public vendue, on Monday the second day of August next,

A TRACT or parcel of land, lying and being in Calverton manor, in Charles county, purchased of the commissioners for the sale of confiscated British property, by Joseph Lyon, deceased. The purchaser to give bond with good security, for the payment of one half within twelve months, the other half within two years. w 8

6 ELEANOR LYON,
HENRY LYON,
WILLIAM CANTER, jun.

TAKEN up by Basil Burgess, from the back of Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, two stray mares; one a roan, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, 9 or 10 years old, is branded on the near shoulder, which appears to be like an S with a heart though not very perceivable; the other is a sorrel, about 13 and a half hands high, trots and gallops, neither branded nor docked, and appears to be 8 or 9 years old. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges. 2

Choptank bridge, on Choptank river, state of Maryland, April 28, 1784.

SIXTEEN hundred acres of LAND, in the Delaware state, Kent county, for sale, either in the whole or part, as may best suit the purchasers. It is about 14 miles from a landing on Delaware bay, and 8 miles from said bridge, where shallops can come to. This river empties into Chesapeake bay, and renders the lands of value, having an advantage both of Philadelphia and Baltimore markets. On the whole is a clearing of eight hundred acres, divided into three farms at present, but may be subdivided easily, as it is all in one clearing entire. It has the advantage of two branches, filled with exceeding fine ash and maple timber, one of which branches has a ditch through it, and a clearing of one hundred acres fit for the sithe, and side ditched; also thirty acres more side ditched and partly cleared, and fifty acres more in woods and not side ditched; on the other branches are upwards of eighty acres, below which and above ditches are cut, which will render the draining easy.

On the three farms, as they are now laid off, are a dwelling house neatly finished, 26 by 26 feet, two stories high, covered and boarded with cedar, two rooms and flush passage at the end below, three rooms and entry above, cellar in two apartments underneath; a kitchen and pantry adjoining, 26 feet by 16, several out-houses, and a barn, floored flush, 30 by 30 feet. To this farm, which is now rented for 500 bushels of wheat per annum, 520 acres are allotted.

Two logged dwelling-houses, 18 by 20 feet each, and other out-houses. To this farm, which is now rented for 200 bushels of wheat per annum, are 580 acres, with 30 acres of ditched and partly cleared meadow, and eight acres of meadow fit for the sithe.

A dwelling-house, with a flush cellar, 20 by 20 feet, kitchen adjoining, in good repair; a large barn or tobacco-house 60 by 50 feet, with two 60 feet sheds 12 feet wide; a house, formerly used as a negro quarter, 30 by 24 feet, hipped roof, and other out-houses. The quantity of land to this is 500 acres, 100 of which is cleared meadow and drained, and the remainder of the above described ditched branch. It now rents for 73 pounds for three years, at the end of which, for three years more, for 100 pounds per annum. Made meadow, and is well adapted for tobacco.

The other farms have a large proportion of meadow land each, and may be advanced largely in the rents, and will be parceling off to a smaller quantity in each farm. There are on the whole six bearing apple tree orchards, of about 900 trees in the whole. The upland is fertile, for raising either flax, corn, wheat, oats, and, if properly manured, tobacco. For one third cash down, and remaining two thirds reasonable credit. Further terms will be made known by applying at Choptank bridge, and the lands will be shewn by Messieurs Alford and Cooper, or Mr. Hugh M'Pherson, tenants on the premises.

3 X BENEDICT BRICE.

Annapolis, July 1, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED,

By JOSEPH DOWSON, in the brig Lucy, Captain WILLIAM DENNIS, from London,

A LARGE and very general assortment of dry goods, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, which he will sell, on very reasonable terms, for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco. 3

June 16, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, near Frederick-town, on the 9th instant, a mulatto man SLAVE, named PHILIP TODD, about twenty-two years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, slim made, and short hair; his cloaths are uncertain, having taken several suits with him. He rode away on a bright bay mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, long black switch tail, trots and gallops, very spirited, and has no perceivable brand. As he has been a waiter to John Ridout, Esq; for several years past, and is well acquainted in Annapolis and Baltimore, it is not improbable but he may make for one of those places, and will endeavour to pass for a free man, and perhaps may have a forged pass. Whoever will secure the said slave, so that I may get him again, shall receive eight dollars reward, and two dollars for the mare, and all reasonable charges, if brought to Mr. Thomas Basford near Frederick-town, or to the subscriber in Prince-George's county.

JOHN MACGILL.

All masters of vessels are forbid taking him on board at their peril. 4 X

June 21, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the NANTES, from LONDON,

And to be SOLD by the subscriber, at Upper-Marlborough,

A WELL assorted cargo of English and East-India goods; among which are, mens and womens first and second mournings.

I want about 100 hogsheads of the best Patuxent and Patowmack tobacco.

4 BENJAMIN ODEN.

May 10, 1784.

To be SOLD,

THAT valuable tract of LAND whereon Mr. Athanasius Ford lately lived, in St. Mary's county, about two or three miles from Leonard-town, on the Head of Britons-bay, and about six miles from Patuxent river, containing upwards of thirteen hundred acres, with a commodious large brick dwelling house upon it, pleasantly situated, many convenient out houses, a valuable grist mill, though at present in bad repair, a large apple orchard of choice fruit, a few acres of meadow in timothy, and several hundred acres more may be easily laid down either in clover or timothy, being already cleared, and a considerable quantity cultivated in Indian corn. About five hundred acres of the above land is fine bottom, and may be cultivated either in grass or grain, and in its present state produces pasturage equal to almost any place. The high land is chiefly level, and of good quality for wheat, and it is capable of being made one of the best farms in that part of the country. It is now under rent for fifteen thousand pounds of crop tobacco per annum.

Also about 260 acres of land adjoining, that has about 60 years of a lease to come, and subject only to a rent of one thousand pounds of tobacco per annum.

Tobacco, or state certificates bearing interest, will be taken for the greatest part of the purchase. If sold for specie, credit will be given for the greatest part of the sale, upon giving bond, upon interest, with approved security.

10 X JOSEPH SPRIGG.

St. Mary's county, May 25, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 20th inst. a bright mulatto fellow called NACE, aged twenty-two years, about five feet seven or eight inches high, well made; he took with him a coarse blue cloth jacket without skirts, double breasted, with leather buttons, and lined with white flannel, a pair of old white jeans breeches, new osnabrig shirt, and old felt hat; has a scar on his forehead, and a long bushy head of hair; has got a quick way of speaking, is an artful fellow, and has been used as a waiter. It is likely he will attempt to pass as a free man, and endeavour to get on board some vessel at Baltimore or Alexandria. I will give a reward of three pounds current money to any person who will secure him, if taken within the state and brought home, or if out of the state five pounds like money. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

5 HENRY NEALE.

Frederick-town, June 21, 1784.

ALL persons, having claims against the estate of the late Mr. John Hanson, of Frederick-town, deceased, are desired to produce them to the subscriber; and all persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make a speedy settlement with

4 X JANE HANSON, executrix.

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, April 7, 1784.

MANY fraudulent attempts having been made upon the public in order to obtain depreciation of pay, by men who had been soldiers in the continental army, but had forfeited their claim to it, either by desertion, or after their discharge had joined the British army and navy: To prevent such imposition, the auditor of the state of Maryland gives notice, that no certificates will be issued by him to, or on account of, any person whatever, without the original discharge is produced, or a certificate by an officer of the regiment and company to which such soldier belonged at the time of his discharge, specifying the times of enlistment and discharge, and a certificate from some person of good character, who is well known in Annapolis, shewing his good behaviour since his discharge. And as forged orders have frequently been presented, the auditor further gives notice, that he will not hereafter issue certificates to any other than the persons themselves on whose account they are issued.

14 C. RICHMOND.

Annapolis, July 7, 1784.

JAMES PEARCE,

At his STORE, near the Governor's House,

Has just imported, in the ship Liberty, captain John Hamilton, from London,

A LARGE quantity of GOODS, properly adapted for the present season (which will be disposed of, either by wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms, for cash, bills of exchange, tobacco, or lumber); among which are the following, viz.

Saddlery, china, glass, earthen and tin ware, fishhooks, gunpowder, porter in bottles, and various other articles.

N. B. The above ship is now gone to Port-Tobacco, to take in tobacco; she will carry about 350 hogsheads, 200 of which are already engaged; the remainder will be taken in on freight at £.7 per ton. For passage apply to the captain on board, or as above. 2

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